

General Charles King, the famous soldier-novelist, will have a charming love story in next Sunday's Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

What American Capital Can Do in the Philippines. See Frank Carpenter's letter next Sunday:

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.

PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

CANAL BANKS CUT TO STOP THE ALLIES.

Chinese Thus Cover Retreat From Pei-Tsang.

SAVE THEIR CANNON.

Both Sides Lose Heavily—Gallant Japs Fight Well.

YANG-TSUNG NEXT.

Great Battle Imminent—15,000 Menace Tien-Tsin.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

It Orders the Recapture of Tien-Tsin and Taku.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Che-Foo, Monday, Aug. 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—The allies attacked the Pei-Tsang intrenchments on both sides of the Pei-Ho River yesterday morning and drove out the Chinese.

When forced in from their outer works the Chinese blew up the bridge. The Japanese crossed the river exposed to a murderous crossfire, losing heavily.

The fighting lasted from 3 o'clock until 11, with heavy losses on both sides. The Chinese retreated up the river, pursued by the allies, but pursuit was difficult, as the river banks had been cut and the country around was flooded.

There is a force of 15,000 Chinese about two days' march to the south and east of Tien-Tsin, which is guarded by 6,000 men of the allied forces with fourteen guns.

An imperial edict has been issued at Peking that Tien-Tsin and the Taku forts must be retaken at any cost.

BY SEYMOUR HANKIN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Pei-Tsang, Tuesday, Aug. 5.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The position of the allies to retake the besieged ministers at Peking left Tien-Tsin on Friday. The advance guard of the army consisted of about 16,000 men.

The expedition moved slowly, because it was found that the Chinese had placed many mines and torpedoes in the Pei-Ho River. As a consequence, great care in navigating the stream was found necessary.

The Japanese in the advance soon struck a force of the enemy near Tien-Tsin and a skirmish followed. The Chinese fought well and the Japanese suffered a loss of twelve men.

The Chinese then retired upon Pei-Tsang, about nine miles from Tien-Tsin, where it had been reported the troops of General Ma and General Tung were massed.

Scouts reported that three large guns and many smaller cannon were in place in the Chinese intrenchments at Pei-Tsang. A spy who had gone out in advance of the allies brought in the information that the Chinese force consisted of fully 40,000 men, well armed and strongly intrenched. Nevertheless, the allies pushed on energetically and with confidence.

The American, Japanese and British troops marched up the west bank of the river. The Russians and French moved along the east bank.

Light-draught transport boats with supplies and artillery moved slowly up the river between the columns. The weather was ideal and the troops were in good condition and high fighting spirits.

Pei-Tsang was made Sunday at daylight. The Chinese troops were in a strong position. They were in deep trenches and had heavy breastworks. Many of the houses were loopholed. The advance of the allies was in the face of a hot fire. The resistance of the Chinese was most stubborn.

For several hours the result of the battle was in doubt.

Then the allied troops rushed the Chinese position and the yellow men were driven from their trenches.

The American troops did splendid execution, fighting most gallantly.

The losses of the allies were very heavy.

CHINESE SAVED CANNON.

London, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai dated to-day says:

"It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Pei-Tsang, the allies losing 400, of whom sixty-five were British."

"The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese crossfire, under which they lost heavily."

"The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear-guard was attacked and especially decimated."

DRIVEN FROM TRENCHES.

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THE STAR BOARDER.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE BATTLE.

Chaffee Sends Them Into the Thick of the Fray at Pei-Tsang.

PLANS OF THE ADVANCE.

Report Is Received From United States' General at the Front.

The Republic Bureau, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Convincing intelligence that American soldiers were assigned to an important post and were in the thick of the fight on Sunday at Pei-Tsang was sent by General Chaffee to-day. The message made public was the plan of attack on the intrenched Chinese as agreed upon at a conference of the international commanders. The battle of Pei-Tsang was the result.

There are indications that the programme was carried out to the letter, and that the allies knew in advance that the assault probably would cost many men. Still, the enemy's stronghold had to be reduced, and it was done at the cost of 1,200 men. There is some satisfaction that the fight was the result of a prearranged plan.

It was thought possible that the advance might have stimulated unexpectedly against the Chinese right, west of river, in flank. Other forces, Russian, French, about 4,000 strong, opposite side between river and railroad. Chinese position apparently strong. Army reported 30,000 between Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun, or crossing of road over Pei-Ho. Yang-Tsun objective. Our force, 2,000, battery, 100 men, arrived. Sixth Cavalry left (at Tien-Tsin) for guard of city and awaiting motions. Ministers safe on 25th of July.

(Signed) "CHAFFEE." Americans Numbered 2,200. It is now known that the Americans in the fight numbered about 2,200. How many there were has not been given to the department. It will not be known for several days the debt of blood that America paid for her share of the victory. It fell to a lot of Uncle Sam's boys to fight side by side with the splendid troops of Japan and the sturdy Britons. That they acquitted themselves with their traditional gallantry is assured, but news of just what part the Americans played in the battle is awaited anxiously.

Secretary Root said to The Republic correspondent to-day that our troops probably were desperately engaged against overwhelming odds. The American regiments on the firing line were the Ninth Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Coffey; Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel Aaron S. Daggett; Reilly's Battery, Sixth Artillery and United States Marines.

The assignment of the Americans was that of a flanking force with the Japanese and the British. They were on one side of the Pei-Ho River, while the Russians, Germans and French attacked the town on the opposite side of the stream. That the force should be divided into two columns was necessary by the fact that the town of Pei-Tsang is divided by the river.

According to the plan of battle submitted by General Chaffee, the left flank of the Chinese was not attacked because of its unavailability. It was protected by a flooded region and the inference is drawn that the two columns had to indulge in desperate fighting to drive back the Chinese from the points of attack where the natives had massed for defense.

Sixth Cavalry Left Behind.

The Sixth Cavalry was not in the engagement. This is a matter of some regret, as

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AMERICA PREPARES PLANS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Although the Powers are harmoniously prosecuting the campaign in China, the Dewey Policy Board is continuing the preparation of plans of campaign to be followed in case of international conflict. A meeting of the board has been called for the last of the month at Newport. Admiral Dewey, who is president of the board, has been studying the possible points of concentration for American ships in the event of war. To each of the other members of the board has been assigned a special feature of the problem, and at the coming meeting the solutions will be presented and harmonized.

While it cannot be learned what nations are regarded as possible enemies, it is thought in naval circles that Great Britain and Japan are counted upon as allies or friends.

It is understood that the board's consideration of the Chinese question is a result of the suggestion made several weeks ago by Secretary Long. The Secretary had confided from the beginning of the trouble that it would be settled without conflict among the Powers. At the same time he deems it the part of prudence to be prepared for all possibilities, and suggested to Admiral Dewey that the board prepare plans of a naval campaign, with the far Pacific as the scene of hostilities.

LI HUNG CHANG'S DICTUM.

"If Allies Advance, the Chinese Must Fight"—It Means That War Is On.

London, Aug. 8, 3:45 a. m.—"In case the troops advance the Chinese must fight. The suggestion that the allies should be allowed to enter Peking, in order to escort the Ministers to Tien-Tsin, is absolutely impossible."

This is the dictum of Li Hung Chang. It was transmitted last evening to Mr. William Fitchard Morgan, member of Parliament, for Mr. Henry T. Byrd, by his agent at Shanghai. The agent had carried to East 14 a message from Mr. Morgan, urging that the allied troops be allowed to enter the capital, and stating that a settlement could be made at Tien-Tsin.

So even the optimistic Li fails to hold out the slightest hope of averting a war against the Powers, although he reiterates to Mr. Morgan's agent his declaration that the Ministers had left Peking, fixing the date of their departure as August 2. The agent makes this comment:

"The Consuls are without confirmation." These messages have been sent to Lord Salisbury, accompanied by a statement by Mr. Morgan, urging that the allies should take no step to endanger the lives of the Ministers.

A message from the Belgian Minister, dated Peking, August 2, seems effectually to dispose of the rumors that the Ministers have either left or are intending to leave Peking.

The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Fong Luh, says he has received a telegram from China announcing that a long imperial edict was issued on August 2 authorizing the immediate and safe conveyance of all Europeans in Peking to Tien-Tsin.

Accounts of Sunday's Battle.

Several dispatches are printed giving heretofore accounts of Sunday's battle. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Che-Foo, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The fighting lasted seven hours, and the allies, when their report left, were pushing the Chinese; but, owing to the floods, progress was difficult."

"Thus the Chinese will have to re-form to recover from the effects of battle. Only a small garrison, with fourteen guns, remains at Tien-Tsin, where some anxiety is felt because of a report that 15,000 Chinese are said to be moving two days' march to the Southeast."

All the correspondents agree in praising the bravery and organization of the Japanese; but none of them brings the story much beyond General Chaffee's report.

Li Ping Heng, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, and has left Peking to command the troops outside the city.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail confirms the massacre of missionaries at Chu-Chow-Fu says that two American women were among the victims.

The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Graphic asserts that the Russian Government will send 15,000 additional troops from Odessa to the Far East before the end of the year.

Berlin dispatches say it is rumored that

an agreement has been reached between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William whereby the German troops will be permitted to proceed to China by way of Siberia.

The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich has been ordered to send 20,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition to China.

BRITAIN'S THREAT.

London, Aug. 7.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Broderick, in the House of Commons to-day, answering a question, said her Majesty's Government had informed the Chinese Government that its members will be held personally responsible if the members of the foreign legations or other foreigners at Peking suffer injury.

Mr. Broderick added that her Majesty's Government did not think any useful purpose would be served by further communications.

Answering another question, Mr. Broderick said that her Majesty's Government had no confirmation of the statement attributed to Li Hung Chang to the effect that the foreigners had left Peking for Tien-Tsin under escort.

MORE INDIAN TROOPS GOING.

London, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Hong-Kong, under to-day's date, says trade with the West River is at a standstill.

It is now fully confirmed that a fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

FIGHT EAST OF PEI-TSANG.

BY REV. FREDERICK BROWN. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The Russians have gone out to-day to a village east of Pei-Tsang, where the Chinese are strongly intrenched. The Japanese came in touch with the Chinese outposts yesterday.

Boats have been sunk in the Pei-Ho to hinder progress, while the river bank has been cut, flooding the country to the east.

General Ma is in command. The Viceroy meditates escape to Hwang-Hue-Tien, but he may be intercepted.

At Tien-Tsin looting by the allies is common and private residences are entered by the soldiers.

Peking news is more hopeful.

HEAVIEST BATTERY STARTS.

Seven-Inch Siege Guns Are Sent to China.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 7.—Battery O, with its seven-inch siege guns, the largest in the army, and 15 men, were started for San Francisco during the night on hurry orders from Washington to proceed to China. The guns, with the new carriages just received, alone filled four cars. Two trains were necessary to carry the entire battery.

"GOVERNMENT INSISTS THAT WE LEAVE PEKIN."

Dispatch Straight From Conger Adds: "To Do So Means Certain Death."

Chinese Imperial Troops Reattack Legations, Which Are Bravely Defended, Though Short of Powder.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The following cablegram from Minister Conger was received to-night by the State Department:

"Tsi-Nan-Yamen Aug. 7.—To Secretary of State: Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese Government insisting upon our leaving Peking, which would be certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by Imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen ministers beheaded. All connected with legation of the United States well at present."

"CONGER."

EVERY EFFORT BEING MADE TO EXPEDITE THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Another cablegram came to the State Department this afternoon from Minister Conger at Peking, which is the second received from him since June 12. It is the first which has come direct from the Minister since the above date, the other having been received through the intermediary of the Chinese Minister here—Minister Wu. To-day's telegram shows that the situation in the Chinese capital is still of a very serious character; that the Ministers are still in danger from the Chinese troops, and that their supplies of ammunition and provisions have been reduced to a very considerable extent.

So important were the statements contained in the dispatch that a conference was held by wire between several of the officials here and the President at Canton, lasting for several hours. At its conclusion the cablegram from Minister Conger was made public.

The cablegram came in the official cipher of the department. It is checked by the telegraph company, as having been put on the wires at Tsi-Nan, a large city, about eighty miles southeast of Peking, on August 7. The dispatch reached the department at 4:20 p. m., but was not made public until late in the evening.

Those who were at the White House in

conference with the President, including Acting Secretary Adair of the State Department, Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin, Captain Michael, the chief clerk of the State Department, through whose hands the cablegrams pass, was also present part of the time.

What the result of the conference was the officials decline to say. That it will stimulate the energies of the Government to its utmost endeavor to press forward the advance movement toward Peking is certain, for Mr. Conger's message makes it clear that for the Ministers to leave Peking would result in their death.

Secretary Root did not care to make any statement when asked about the situation to-night.

The officials had been led to believe from more recent dispatches, which had purported to emanate from Chinese sources, as well as from imperial edicts, that the condition of the legations was much improved, but to-day's dispatch shows a very different aspect of affairs.

Viceroy to Be Executed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 8.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—A special dispatch to the Daily Mail dated Shanghai, Monday, says:

"A message from Peking, dated July 23, says that seven Chinese officials have now been executed, including two members of the Tsiung Li Yamen."

"A secret edict has been issued, ordering the decapitation of Tsaot Sheng, Yu Yin Lin, Viceroy of Hankow, and Liu Ku Yi, Viceroy of Nankin."

ENVOYS EXPECTING ATTACK.

Shanghai, Aug. 7.—The Japanese Consul has received by wire to-day a message to the effect that the foreign Ministers at Peking were safe August 1, but that they expected a renewal of the attack by the Chinese at any moment. It was added that only twenty-five cartridges each and six days' provisions were left. It was also said that the Japanese secretary had died of his wounds.

TO TRAVEL TO TIEN-TSIN.

Rome, Aug. 7.—Information received here from Taku, via Che-Foo, August 3, says that the commander of the Italian cruiser Elba has seen a note from the Governor of Shan-Tung, dated Peking, July 30, saying that the Ministers and foreigners are safe, that provisions had been supplied to them, and that conferences had taken place on the subject of the measures to be taken to protect the Ministers during their trip to Tien-Tsin, where, it is added, they were to establish their headquarters.

SERIOUS DIFFERENCES AMONG THE POWERS.

Britain's Course in Yang-Tse Region Arouses Ire.

GERMANY'S POSITION

Nations Unable to Agree Regarding Advance on Peking.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The German Foreign Office up to midnight had not received confirmation from Tien-Tsin of the report that the advance on Peking had begun, but it considers the advances that the forces had a severe engagement with the Chinese Sunday and drove back the enemy to be reliable. It is pointed out, however, that the occurrence of such an engagement may not mean that an advance is in progress.

Why official news regarding these important matters does not arrive here, the Foreign Office is unable to explain. It admits that serious differences have broken out between the Powers with reference to the advance itself, and to the measures that are being taken in the Yang-tse Valley.

Germany's opinion regarding the steps Great Britain has taken in the Yang-tse region has been expressed through the Cologne Gazette.

The opinion is one of disapproval of steps taken already or contemplated, inasmuch as Germany, with a number of the other Powers, is as much interested as England in keeping the Yang-tse valley open for commerce. The Foreign Office believes that in this particular all the Powers except England are agreed. It does not believe that England would insist upon carrying things with a high hand there, now that she knows she is opposed by all the other Powers. The Foreign Office is confident that the United States and Japan will side with Germany and the other European Powers against England with reference to her apparent intentions along the Yang-tse-Kiang.

American Position.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that the United States Embassy in Berlin has informed the German Foreign Office that the American Government desires under all conditions that the Yang-tse-Kiang be left open for American trade and that Washington will also oppose all schemes for division of China, no matter from what Power they may proceed. It is understood that this attitude is fully approved by the German Government, since it coincides with the wishes of Germany. The correspondent further learns that Japan, on this same question, has abandoned England and has already sought and found the friendship of Berlin.

Several papers print a statement that a censorship has been established at Tien-Tsin, which suppresses news because it is

Others assert that the British have established a censorship at Shanghai and will not allow anti-British news to pass.

However this may be, Germany has taken steps to muzzle German correspondents who are proceeding to China. Thirteen now accompanying the German expeditionary force promised to submit every line to the German commander before putting it on the wires.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Wagner, in the National Zeitung, insists that the rescue of the Europeans in Peking is not the most important nor the most pressing task before the Powers, but it was the principal thing now is to devise a plan of joint campaign which shall be carried out, and to exact adequate punishment and guarantees against the recurrence of such outrages.

SIGNIFICANT DIVISION.

Washington, August 7.—It is perhaps noteworthy and significant that in the plan of attack upon the enemy at Pei-Tsang the American, British and Japanese were joined in the movement to turn the enemy's flank, while the Russians and French operated together on the opposite side of the river against the enemy's left. This may indicate the line of the future campaign, whose general dispositions were reported at Tien-Tsin.

It is also exceedingly significant that General Chaffee's dispatch does not mention the German force at all.

The War Department officials do not believe that this could have been due to an oversight on his part if it was arranged that they were to participate in the movement. It therefore seems likely that the Germans were not engaged at Pei-Tsang. It is thought possible that they may be acting independently. However, the German force consists of but 20 men, and so would not merit much attention. It probably was left at Tien-Tsin to await re-enforcements now en route from Germany.

RUSSIANS SLAY 3,000 CHINESE.

London, Aug. 7.—The Russians, who have been fighting around Tsal-Chow, are reported, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated August 6, to have killed 3,000 Chinese.

The Tsaot of New-Chwang has refused the Russian demand to give up the forts there.

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MILL MEN MADE HAPPY.

Minnesota Lumber Coming Out on Recent Rise.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—The copious rains of yesterday and to-day have saved the day for the saw-mill men.

There is a foot rise in the level of the Mississippi River, and the big drives of logs will arrive in time to keep the mills running the rest of the season.